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U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER: 1454.1102

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/DE/00/00863	March 20, 2000	April 1, 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION
DEVICE AND METHOD ESPECIALLY FOR THE MOBILE DATA COLLECTION

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
Knut ADAMS et al.

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. [X] This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. [X] This is an express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
3. [X] The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
4. [X] A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
   a. [X] is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. [ ] has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
   c. [ ] is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
5. [X] A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
6. [ ] Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
   a. [ ] are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. [ ] have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
   c. [ ] is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
7. [ ] A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
8. [ ] An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
9. [ ] A translation of the Annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 10-15 below concern document(s) or information included:

10. [X] An Information Disclosure Statement Under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
11. [ ] An assignment document for recording.
    Please mail the recorded assignment document to:
    a. [ ] the person whose signature, name & address appears at the bottom of this document.
    b. [ ] the following:
12. [X] A preliminary amendment.
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[X] The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1)) and other fees as follows:

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	TOTAL CLAIMS	16 -20=	0	x $ 18.00	0.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	2 -3=	0	x $ 80.00	0.00
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	BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(4): [ ] Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO .....$1,000 [ ] International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO.. .....$ 890 [ ] International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2) paid to USPTO.....$ 710 [ ] International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provision of PCT Article 33(1)-(4).....$ 690 [ ] International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2) to (4) .....$ 100				890.00
	Surcharge of $130 for furnishing the National fee or oath or declaration later than [ ] 20 [ ] 30 mos. from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.482(e)).				0.00
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	Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)).				+
			TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED		890.00

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10/1/01
DATE

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Substitute Specification

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MOBILE DATA ACQUISITION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to an apparatus for data acquisition using at least one input interface for supplying input signals, in particular operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface, for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface.

[0002] The invention also relates to a method for data acquisition of input signals which are supplied via at least one input interface, in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., in which the input interface is coupled to a signal processing apparatus for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] Data acquisition apparatuses are commonly used in vehicles, for example passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, construction-industry machines, agricultural machines etc. In this case, systematic operating data acquisition and monitoring of the vehicles is frequently desirable.

[0004] Such an apparatus is disclosed in GB 2,194,119 A1. The data detection apparatus in this case contains input sensors, which record the status or specific safety or security conditions. Furthermore, a signal processing apparatus is provided, which produces a status report which includes the identity and the location of the data detection apparatus, as well as the respective operating data. The data detection apparatus is connected to a selector and to a radio telephone, which transmits the status report to a remote station.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The invention is based on the object of specifying an apparatus and a method for data acquisition, which allow automated and systematic data acquisition and the passing on of process data, alarm messages etc. in a simple manner, particularly for use with or in a vehicle or machine.

[0006] This object is achieved by an apparatus for data acquisition having at least one input interface for supplying input signals, in particular operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface, for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces, and for recording data which can be predetermined in the input signals at times which can be predetermined, and having an output interface for supplying output data, which is derived from the input signals in the signal processing apparatus in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, from the signal processing apparatus to a signal conditioning apparatus for conditioning the output data to a transmitting/receiving unit, which can be coupled to the apparatus, for automatic transmission, and/or transmission initiated on request, of the output data to a control center and/or to a predetermined receiver.

[0007] This object is achieved by a method for data acquisition of input signals which are supplied via at least one input interface, in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., in which the input interface is coupled to a signal processing apparatus for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface, in which data which can be predetermined in the input signals are recorded by the signal processing apparatus at times which can be predetermined, and output data is derived from the input signals in the signal processing apparatus in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, which output data is passed on automatically to a transmitting/receiving unit which can be coupled to the signal processing apparatus and/or on request to a control center and/or to a predetermined addressee.

[0008] The invention is based on the knowledge that use of a mobile data acquisition apparatus, in particular in the field of complex construction-industry machines, construction-industry vehicles and commercial vehicles etc., allows systematic data acquisition which leads, overall, to better availability of the respective vehicles etc. To achieve this, the data acquisition apparatus is supplied via the input interface with the respective input signals required for

evaluation and diagnosis. This input data in the input signals is evaluated in the signal processing apparatus in the data acquisition apparatus, either during operation of the respective vehicle or else when the vehicle is stationary, in accordance with previously defined rules which are stored in the signal processing apparatus, and is passed on either automatically or on request, for example from a control center, via the transmitting/receiving unit to a specific addressee or to the control center. The control center, which is responsible, for example, for a specific fleet of vehicles, in this way has a comprehensive overview of the respective machine states and of the measured values from the vehicles so that, for example, it is possible to identify technical defects at an early stage, relating to the operational reliability or safety and availability of the respective vehicle. Furthermore, this also allows the respective servicing intervals to be optimized on a vehicle-specific basis. The rules required for evaluation of the respective input data are stored in the signal processing apparatus and can in each case be individually matched to the respective vehicle etc. and to the respective specific operating conditions.

[0009] One simple and cost-effective option for configuration of the data acquisition apparatus can be achieved by the apparatus having at least one memory which can be written to, for storage of an operating system for the apparatus and/or of the rules which can be predetermined, in which case the memory data intended for that memory can be loaded remotely via the transmitting/receiving unit.

[0010] Effective data processing by the signal processing apparatus can be achieved independently of the respective data format of the input signals by the apparatus having a data converter, which is arranged between the input interface and the signal processing apparatus and is used to remove distortion from the supplied input signals and to provide a standard data format for the input signals which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces.

[0011] The input data can be additionally conditioned with regard to the specific addresses by the apparatus having an address allocation unit, which is provided between the data converter and the input interface or interfaces, and is intended for conversion of the source-specific addresses in the input signals to the address format of the data converter.

[0012] Data recording and analysis can be made possible, in a similar way to an oscilloscope, by the signal processing apparatus having a data analysis unit, which is intended for recording of selected input signals at times which can be predetermined, with the recording rules being

defined in advance by the control center from the short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals. An energy-saving mode for the apparatus, which is of major importance during mobile use, can be achieved by the apparatus being installed in a mobile vehicle that is powered by a motor or engine, and has a connecting apparatus for connection to the supply voltage in the vehicle, by the apparatus having means for detection of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" first operating mode and of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" second operating mode, with the work of the data analysis unit being interrupted in the second operating mode. Alarm monitoring and long-term data acquisition can continue to run in this case.

[0013] User-friendly monitoring and objective diagnosis based on the input signals which can be processed by the mobile data acquisition apparatus can be carried out, in particular for long-term evaluation purposes, by the signal processing apparatus having a data processing unit for recording information data which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, and by the apparatus having a first memory for storage of the rules for the data processing unit.

[0014] The power management of the data acquisition apparatus is further improved by the first memory having two memory areas, with a first memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" operating mode, and a second memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode.

[0015] An alarm function can be produced for the data acquisition apparatus by the signal processing apparatus having an alarm unit for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined, and by the apparatus having a second memory for storage of the rules for the alarm unit.

[0016] The respective alarms produced can be monitored, for example for statistical evaluation purposes, by the apparatus having an alarm archive for entering alarms that have occurred.

[0017] The input signals which are gathered in the data acquisition apparatus and can also be checked via an on-line link, together with the information which can be derived from these signals, is monitored by the signal processing apparatus having a monitoring unit for direct monitoring of input signals and/or of information data which can be derived from the input signals.

[0018] An additional action for control and monitoring purposes is provided by the monitoring unit, as the control and monitoring unit, also having control signals, which can be fed in via the input/output interface or interfaces for direct control of operating modes of a vehicle which is coupled to the apparatus.

[0019] The options for use of the data acquisition apparatus, as well as the conditioning of the input data, can be further enlarged or extended by the apparatus having the capability to be coupled to a GPS receiver.

[0020] One data acquisition implementation, which also involves multiple use of components, can be provided particularly advantageously and in a particularly cost-saving manner by the apparatus being integrated in, and hence coupled to, a car radio receiver and/or a car radio receiver/mobile telephone appliance combination.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The invention will be described and explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the exemplary embodiments which are illustrated in the figures, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an overall system for mobile data acquisition,

Figure 2 is a functional block diagram of the data acquisition apparatus,

Figure 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a data acquisition apparatus,

Figure 4 is an overview of an example of configuration data for a data acquisition apparatus, and

Figure 5 is an example of an input screen for setting rules in a data analysis unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0022] Figure 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an overall system for mobile data acquisition. The data acquisition system comprises vehicles F1..Fn in a vehicle fleet. The vehicles F1..Fn are each equipped with a data acquisition apparatus MC, although the data acquisition apparatus MC and the interaction with further components in the respective vehicle F1..Fn being illustrated only with respect to the vehicle F1 in Fig. 1. The data acquisition apparatus MC has input interfaces S1..S4, via which respective input signals I1..I4 are supplied

from data sources Q1..Q4. The first interface S1 is intended, for example, for processing input signals from a communication bus, such as the CAN bus (CAN = Controller Area Network) used in vehicles. Operating data for the engine temperature, water temperature, oil pressure, oil temperature, battery voltage etc. are transmitted, for example, via such a data bus. The second interface S2 is, for example, in the form of a serial interface, for example for connection of a keyboard or keypad etc., while the third interface S3, for example in the form of an "on-board I/O" interface, is intended, for example, for the connection of sensors, encoders etc. The fourth interface S4 is used for optional connection of a GPS module (GPS = Global Positioning System). The data acquisition apparatus MC has an output interface SA, which is coupled to a transmitting/receiving unit 5, for example a GSM module (GSM = Global System for Mobile Communication). The GSM module 5 is connected to a transmitting/receiving antenna 6. The vehicle F1 can set up a bi-directional data link via a radio interface 9 between the antenna 6 of the data acquisition apparatus MC and an antenna 11 of a base station 10a..10n. The base stations 10a..10n in a GSM mobile radio network N are connected to a network operator 13 for the mobile radio network N. There is a link 14 from the operator 13 of the mobile radio network N to a control center 15. A further data link is possible, alternatively or in addition, as a mobile data link 16 via a further base station 17 between a receiver E and the operator 13, as a mobile data link 12. A computer 20 having a data processing apparatus 22, a monitor 21 and a keyboard or keypad 23 is used, for example, as the man-machine interface for communication between the control center 15 and the data acquisition apparatus MC.

[0023] Figure 1 shows how the data acquisition apparatus MC is embedded within a system for monitoring and diagnosis of vehicles F1..Fn. Instead of the vehicles F1..Fn illustrated in Figure 1, other, both mobile and stationary, vehicles and machines, such as construction-industry vehicles, cranes, containers, tracked vehicles etc., can also be included within such a system. As will be explained in even more detail below with reference to Figure 3, the data acquisition apparatus MC records specific input signals I1..I4 over a relatively long time period. Thus, for example, signals which relate to the operational safety or reliability of the vehicle F1..Fn, such as the water temperature, oil temperature, refrigeration temperature of a refrigerated vehicle etc., can be recorded at specific times in accordance with the rules stored in the data acquisition apparatus MC. The signals recorded in this way can then be transmitted via the output interface, either on request by the control center 15 or on request by any other receiver E, via the output interface SA and the radio transmitting/receiving unit 5 connected to it, to the control center 15 and/or to the receiver E. This allows effective fault diagnosis, for example in the event

of a defect in the vehicle F1..Fn. Furthermore, it is possible likewise to record specific input signals I1..I4 in the data acquisition apparatus MC over a short time period, for example being started and stopped by trigger events, and hence to obtain highly up-to-date machine/vehicle states on the basis of a very up-to-date display, and to initiate appropriate maintenance and/or repair measures etc. Signals can also be recorded over a short time period, for example, in the form of a direct dialogue link between the control center 15 and the data acquisition apparatus MC, via an on-line link in the form of the air interface 9. The rules in the data acquisition apparatus MC can be constructed such that an alarm signal can also be produced automatically when specific defect events occur, for example when limit values are exceeded. Furthermore, the data acquisition apparatus MC can transmit location data to the control center, based on the location data supplied via the GPS data source Q4. Firstly, this provides theft monitoring and, secondly, it allows a vehicle fleet F1..Fn to be managed with a clear overview of the vehicles to be covered by the control center 15. Furthermore, a voice link is also possible, when required, between the driver of the vehicle F1 and the control center 15 via the radio link 9 between the control center 15 and the vehicle F1, without any separate radio transmitting/receiving apparatus being required for this purpose. Furthermore, for example in the event of a fault, a notebook etc., for example, can also be connected on site via the interface S2, thus allowing the recorded signals to be evaluated on site for fault tracing. The information transmitted from the data acquisition apparatus MC to the control center 15 can be displayed in an optimum manner by installing in the computer device 22 a software packet which is based, for example, on the Siemens WinCC control and monitoring system, or on operating systems such as Windows. This also optimizes administration, for example of the incoming alarm signals. Furthermore, specific information for the vehicles F1..Fn, for example traffic radio, data and/or order data etc., can be transmitted from the control center on a vehicle-specific or fleet-specific basis. The rules in the data acquisition apparatus MC for acquisition and transmission of input signal data 1a..4a to the control center are stored in the data acquisition apparatus MC such that the rules can be loaded remotely from the control center 15 in the data acquisition apparatus MC via the air interface 9.

[0024] Figure 2 is a functional block diagram of a data acquisition apparatus, in which case this structure will also be explained in more detail with reference to the more detailed outline illustration in Figure 3.

[0025] Figure 2 is a functional block diagram relating to the data acquisition and data processing in data acquisition apparatus MC. The data acquisition apparatus MC has input

interfaces S1..S4, as has already been explained in principle with reference to Figure 1. The first interface S1 is, for example, in the form of a CAN interface (CAN = Controller Area Network). In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in Figure 3, the second interface S2 is in the form of a serial interface, for example for connection of a keyboard or keypad, while the third interface S3 is in the form of an on-board input/output interface, for example for connection of sensors, encoders etc. The fourth interface S4 is used for connection of the data from a GPS module (GPS = Global Positioning System). The input signals I1..I4 supplied via the interfaces S1..S4 are passed on via an address allocation unit AZ and a data converter EA to a signal processing apparatus 1. The signal processing apparatus 1 has an output interface SA, via which output signals 18 are passed on to a communication driver KT, for example a GSM driver. The signal processing apparatus 16 contains means A, L, D, M for recording and monitoring input signals I1..I4, which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined. In detail, the means L, A, D, M comprise a data analysis unit D, which is intended for recording selected input signals I1..I4 at times which can be predetermined, with the recording rules for short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals 1a..4a being defined in advance from the control center. The corresponding rules are stored in a data analysis rule interpreter DR. The rules which are stored in the memory DR can be loaded remotely via the output interface SA, via a link D1. The data signals d determined by means of the data analysis unit D are recorded by means of the recording apparatus DA and a data buffer DP. The data processing unit L is constructed in a similar way. The data processing unit L also contains a memory LR for storage of the rules for recording the input signals 1 to be processed by means of the data processing unit L. A preprocessing unit LV, a data recording unit LA and a data buffer LP are also provided. Further processing units in the signal processing apparatus 16 are the alarm unit A for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals 1a..4a in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined. The alarm unit A comprises a memory AR for storage of the alarm monitoring rules. The alarms are monitored by evaluation of the alarm signals a supplied to the alarm unit, which are passed on to an alarm monitoring unit AÜ and an alarm archive AA.

[0026] The method of operation of the mobile data acquisition apparatus illustrated in Figure 2 will be explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the respective function blocks. The address allocation unit AZ is formed from address allocation tables, which carry out the conversion process between source-specific addresses and the input map of the data converter EA. The address allocation tables in the address allocation unit AZ are set up on the

basis of the source and on the basis of the supplied input signals I1..I4, and are thus also different. However, the definition of the format (bit, byte, word...), address in the respective input/output map of the data converter EA, bit offset for bit types and, if necessary, the length, are common to them. In order to save addressing space, the data converter EA is separated into data format areas in which the data received via the different sources is entered as an input map. The data converter EA has the tasks of removing distortion between the asynchronous delivery of the data by the sources, and evaluation by means of the downstream signal processing apparatus 1. A further task is for the data converter EA to provide the data using a standard interface, irrespective of the source, and with a standard data format. The central element for long-term data acquisition and data monitoring is formed by the data analysis unit D, which is also referred to as the data analyzer in the following text. The data analysis unit D operates in a similar way to an oscilloscope, that is to say individual selected signals are recorded at defined times. The recording process can in each case be started or stopped by means of the recording rules DR. In contrast to the data processing unit L, the data analysis unit D is used for short-term monitoring of events as they occur. The corresponding rules DR for this short-term monitoring are thus chosen such that the recording of the data signals by means of the recording unit DA takes place only in a "Generator of the supply voltage source in the vehicle in operation" operating mode, or only in an "ignition ON" operating mode. This ensures that the battery voltage of the vehicle in which the data acquisition apparatus MC is arranged is not loaded unnecessarily. It can be seen from the data link D1 that the rules in the data analysis unit D are transferred from a control center to the data acquisition apparatus MC for the running time. By way of example, Figure 5 shows an example of an input screen or mask for setting the recording rules for the data analysis unit D.

[0027] The functionality of the data processing unit L corresponds essentially to the functionality of the data analysis unit D. In contrast to the data analysis unit D, the data processing unit L is used for recording data over a relatively long time period in accordance with the predetermined rules LR. Such rules may be, for example: averaging, maximum-value formation, minimum-value formation. The rules LR can be stored by a control center in an appropriate parameter/configuration area. There are also two rule areas in the case of the data processing unit L, namely one rule area for the normal operating mode, and one for what is referred to as the power-safe operating mode. The power-safe operating mode describes the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode, which generally corresponds to the engine/motor OFF operating mode. The data preprocessing unit LV is used for preprocessing

(integration, minimum/maximum-value formation) of the events sampled in the appropriate recording time frame.

[0028] The alarm signaling system A essentially has two parts: the alarm archive AA and the alarm monitoring AÜ. The alarm signaling system A monitors signals from the input map of the data converter EA and produces alarm messages. The alarm monitoring AÜ checks the input map, controlled with respect to time and in accordance with the alarm monitoring rules AR, for events that need to be reported. If an alarm situation is identified in this case, then an appropriate alarm message is entered in the alarm archive AA. The alarm monitoring rules AR in this case define when an alarm must be identified as incoming or outgoing. An alarm message may, for example, be passed on via the GSM driver and a radio transmitting unit coupled to it as an SMS message (SMS = Short Message Service) to the control center or to a predetermined receiver (see Figure 1). The alarm signaling system is also used to monitor the acknowledgement of the alarms that occur.

[0029] A further element of the signal processing apparatus 16 is the data monitoring unit M, which allows on-line monitoring of values via a control center.

[0030] The output interface SA is in the form of a data request interface, and forms a neutral interface between the functionalities of the data acquisition apparatus MC and the communication driver for the operating station, for example for the corresponding control and monitoring system in a control center. The communication driver AT manages the downstream communication medium, for example a control and monitoring system WinCC, and converts the address messages, which are specific to the respective control and monitoring system, to the output interface SA.

[0031] Figure 4 provides an overview of an example of configuration data for a data acquisition apparatus. The configuration database DB contains the configuration data required for the overall system. This database is used to generate the databases DB1, DB2,... required for the individual components. The first database DB1 contains the configuration data required for the data acquisition unit. The databases Q1..Qn in the data sources control the behavior of the behavior of the data sources. The alarm system A defines the rules for alarm monitoring. The databases LR1, LR2 define the recording rules for the data processing unit L (see Figure 3). Furthermore, a can be provided for the database, which is not illustrated in Figure 4, for a classification unit K, defining the classification rules for a classification unit K. The task of the

classification unit K is to assess a signal over a relatively long time period. The signal status is allocated to configurable classes. For example, one signal may be subdivided into 10 classes. If, for example, the signal value range is from 0 to 999 and 10 classes of equal size are configured, each class contains a value range of 100. The first class represents the range from 0 to 99, the second the range from 100 to 199, etc. The result is then: signal for 140 s in class 1, for 20 s in class 2 etc. The second database DB2, which is managed in the control center, relates to the alarm archive AA and symbol management used for the symbol management required in conjunction with the data analysis unit D, the data processing unit L, the classification unit K and the data monitoring unit M.

[0032] The configuration database DB can be produced in a simple manner, for example in the form of EXCEL tables, or using a graphical configuration tool. At least certain parts of the configuration database DB may contain data that can be loaded retrospectively from the control center and can thus be matched to new monitoring models etc.

[0033] Figure 5 shows an example of an input mask for producing rules for a data analysis unit. The input mask M contains a first input field EF1 for presetting the respective input signals to be recorded, and a second input field EF2 for presetting the respective recording rules. The respective signals to be recorded (oil pressure, engine speed, water temperature) are defined in the first input field EF1, together with the time frame for the recording of the signals. The second input field EF2 is used to preset the respective recording rules, for example the engine speed must be recorded when the value is greater than 50.

[0034] In summary, the invention thus relates to an apparatus MC and a method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition having at least one input interface S1..S4 for supplying input signals I1..I4, in particular data relating to a vehicle F1..Fn, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus 16, which can be coupled to the input interface S1..S4, for signal processing of the data supplied via the input interface S1..S4, and having an output interface SA for supplying output data 17 from the signal processing apparatus 16 to a transmission apparatus 5 for transmitting the output data 17 to a control center 15. Automated and systematic data acquisition for process data acquisition, alarm signaling etc. can thus be achieved in a simple manner by the signal processing apparatus 16 having means A, L, D for recording and assessment of input data I1..I4, which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined.

Substitute Abstract

ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MOBILE DATA ACQUISITION

Data acquisition is performed using at least one input interface for supplying input data, in particular data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface for signal processing of the input data which is supplied via the input interface(s) and having an output interface for supplying output data from the signal processing apparatus to a transmitting/receiving apparatus for transmission of the output data to a control center. Automated and systematic data acquisition for process data acquisition, alarm signaling, etc. can be achieved in a simple manner by the signal processing apparatus recording and assessing input data which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined.

Marked-up Substitute Specification

[Description]

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR[, IN PARTICULAR] MOBILE[,] DATA ACQUISITION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to an apparatus for[, in particular mobile,] data acquisition [having] using at least one input interface for supplying input signals, in particular operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface, for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface.

[0002] The invention also relates to a method for[, in particular mobile,] data acquisition of input signals which are supplied via at least one input interface, in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., in which the input interface is coupled to a signal processing apparatus for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] [Such an apparatus is] Data acquisition apparatuses are commonly used[, for example,] in vehicles, for example passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, construction-industry machines, agricultural machines etc. In this case, systematic operating data acquisition and monitoring of the vehicles is frequently desirable.

[0004] Such an apparatus is disclosed in GB 2,194,119 A1. The data detection apparatus in this case contains input sensors, which record the status or specific safety or security conditions. Furthermore, a signal processing apparatus is provided, which produces a status report which includes the identity and the location of the data detection apparatus, as well as the respective operating data. The data detection apparatus is connected to a selector and to a radio telephone, which transmits the status report to a remote station.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The invention is based on the object of specifying an apparatus and a method for[, in particular mobile,] data acquisition, which allow automated and systematic data acquisition and the passing on of process data, alarm messages etc. in a simple manner, particularly for use with or in a vehicle or machine.

[0006] This object is achieved by an apparatus for[, in particular mobile,] data acquisition having at least one input interface for supplying input signals, in particular operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface, for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces, and for recording data which can be predetermined in the input signals at times which can be predetermined, and having an output interface for supplying output data, which is derived from the input signals in the signal processing apparatus in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, from the signal processing apparatus to a signal conditioning apparatus for conditioning the output data to a transmitting/receiving unit, which can be coupled to the apparatus, for automatic transmission, and/or transmission initiated on request, of the output data to a control center and/or to a predetermined receiver.

[0007] This object is achieved by a method for[, in particular mobile,] data acquisition of input signals which are supplied via at least one input interface, in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., in which the input interface is coupled to a signal processing apparatus for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface, in which data which can be predetermined in the input signals are recorded by the signal processing apparatus at times which can be predetermined, and output data is derived from the input signals in the signal processing apparatus in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, which output data is passed on automatically to a transmitting/receiving unit which can be coupled to the signal processing apparatus and/or on request to a control center and/or to a predetermined addressee.

[0008] The invention is based on the knowledge that use of a mobile data acquisition apparatus, in particular in the field of complex construction-industry machines, construction-industry vehicles and commercial vehicles etc., allows systematic data acquisition which leads, overall, to better availability of the respective vehicles etc. To achieve this, the data acquisition apparatus is supplied via the input interface with the respective input signals required for

evaluation and diagnosis. This input data in the input signals is evaluated in the signal processing apparatus in the data acquisition apparatus, either during operation of the respective vehicle or else when the vehicle is stationary, in accordance with previously defined rules which are stored in the signal processing apparatus, and is passed on either automatically or on request, for example from a control center, via the transmitting/receiving unit to a specific addressee or to the control center. The control center, which is responsible, for example, for a specific fleet of vehicles, in this way has a comprehensive overview of the respective machine states and of the measured values from the vehicles so that, for example, it is possible to identify technical defects at an early stage, relating to the operational reliability or safety and availability of the respective vehicle. Furthermore, this also allows the respective servicing intervals to be optimized on a vehicle-specific basis. The rules required for evaluation of the respective input data are stored in the signal processing apparatus and can in each case be individually matched to the respective vehicle etc. and to the respective specific operating conditions.

[0009] One simple and cost-effective option for configuration of the data acquisition apparatus can be achieved by the apparatus having at least one memory which can be written to, for storage of an operating system for the apparatus and/or of the rules which can be predetermined, in which case the memory data intended for that memory can be loaded remotely via the transmitting/receiving unit.

[0010] Effective data processing by the signal processing apparatus can be achieved independently of the respective data format of the input signals by the apparatus having a data converter, which is arranged between the input interface and the signal processing apparatus and is used to remove distortion from the supplied input signals and to provide a standard data format for the input signals which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces.

[0011] The input data can be additionally conditioned with regard to the specific addresses by the apparatus having an address allocation unit, which is provided between the data converter and the input interface or interfaces, and is intended for conversion of the source-specific addresses in the input signals to the address format of the data converter.

[0012] Data recording and analysis can be made possible, in a similar way to an oscilloscope, by the signal processing apparatus having a data analysis unit, which is intended for recording of selected input signals at times which can be predetermined, with the recording rules being

defined in advance by the control center from the short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals. An energy-saving mode for the apparatus, which is of major importance during mobile use, can be achieved by the apparatus being installed in a mobile vehicle that is powered by a motor or engine, and has a connecting apparatus for connection to the supply voltage in the vehicle, by the apparatus having means for detection of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" first operating mode and of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" second operating mode, with the work of the data analysis unit being interrupted in the second operating mode. Alarm monitoring and long-term data acquisition can continue to run in this case.

[0013] User-friendly monitoring and objective diagnosis based on the input signals which can be processed by the mobile data acquisition apparatus can be carried out, in particular for long-term evaluation purposes, by the signal processing apparatus having a data processing unit for recording information data which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, and by the apparatus having a first memory for storage of the rules for the data processing unit.

[0014] The power management of the data acquisition apparatus is further improved by the first memory having two memory areas, with a first memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" operating mode, and a second memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode.

[0015] An alarm function can be produced for the data acquisition apparatus by the signal processing apparatus having an alarm unit for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined, and by the apparatus having a second memory for storage of the rules for the alarm unit.

[0016] The respective alarms produced can be monitored, for example for statistical evaluation purposes, by the apparatus having an alarm archive for entering alarms that have occurred.

[0017] The input signals which are gathered in the data acquisition apparatus and can also be checked via an on-line link, together with the information which can be derived from these signals, is monitored by the signal processing apparatus having a monitoring unit for direct monitoring of input signals and/or of information data which can be derived from the input signals.

[0018] An additional action for control and monitoring purposes is provided by the monitoring unit, as the control and monitoring unit, also having control signals, which can be fed in via the input/output interface or interfaces for direct control of operating modes of a vehicle which is coupled to the apparatus.

[0019] The options for use of the data acquisition apparatus, as well as the conditioning of the input data, can be further enlarged or extended by the apparatus having the capability to be coupled to a GPS receiver.

[0020] One data acquisition implementation, which also involves multiple use of components, can be provided particularly advantageously and in a particularly cost-saving manner by the apparatus being integrated in, and hence coupled to, a car radio receiver and/or a car radio receiver/mobile telephone appliance combination.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The invention will be described and explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the exemplary embodiments which are illustrated in the figures, in which:

Figure 1 [shows] is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an overall system for mobile data acquisition,

Figure 2 [shows an illustration of the outline structure] is a functional block diagram of the data acquisition apparatus,

Figure 3 [shows an outline illustration] is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a data acquisition apparatus,

Figure 4 [shows] is an overview of an example of configuration data for a data acquisition apparatus, and

Figure 5 [shows] is an example of [a mask] an input screen for setting rules in a data analysis unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0022] Figure 1 [shows] is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an overall system for mobile data acquisition. The data acquisition system comprises vehicles F1..Fn in a vehicle fleet. The vehicles F1..Fn are each equipped with a data acquisition apparatus MC, [with] although the data acquisition apparatus MC and the interaction with further components in the

respective vehicle F1..Fn being illustrated only with respect to the vehicle F1 in [each case] Fig. 1. The data acquisition apparatus MC has input interfaces S1..S4, via which respective input signals I1..I4 are supplied from data sources Q1..Q4. The first interface S1 is intended, for example, for processing input signals from a communication bus, such as the CAN bus (CAN = Controller Area Network) used in vehicles. Operating data for the engine temperature, water temperature, oil pressure, oil temperature, battery voltage etc. are transmitted, for example, via such a data bus. The second interface S2 is, for example, in the form of a serial interface, for example for connection of a keyboard or keypad etc., while the third interface S3, for example in the form of an "on-board I/O" interface, is intended, for example, for the connection of sensors, encoders etc. The fourth interface S4 is used for optional connection of a GPS module (GPS = Global Positioning System). The data acquisition apparatus MC has an output interface SA, which is coupled to a transmitting/receiving unit 5, for example a GSM module (GSM = Global System for Mobile Communication). The GSM module 5 is connected to a transmitting/receiving antenna 6. The vehicle F1 can set up a bi-directional data link via a radio interface 9 between the antenna 6 of the data acquisition apparatus MC and an antenna 11 of a base station 10a..10n. The base stations 10a..10n in a GSM mobile radio network N are connected to a network operator 13 for the mobile radio network N. There is a link 14 from the operator 13 of the mobile radio network N to a control center 15. A further data link is possible, alternatively or in addition, as a mobile data link 16 via a further base station 17 between a receiver E and the operator 13, as a mobile data link 12. A computer 20 having a data processing apparatus 22, a monitor 21 and a keyboard or keypad 23 is used, for example, as the man-machine interface for communication between the control center 15 and the data acquisition apparatus MC.

[0023] Figure 1 shows how the data acquisition apparatus MC is embedded within a system for monitoring and diagnosis of vehicles F1..Fn. Instead of the vehicles F1..Fn illustrated in Figure 1, other, both mobile and stationary, vehicles and machines, such as construction-industry vehicles, cranes, containers, tracked vehicles etc., can also be included within such a system. As will be explained in even more detail below with reference to Figure 3, the data acquisition apparatus MC records specific input signals I1..I4 over a relatively long time period. Thus, for example, signals which relate to the operational safety or reliability of the vehicle F1..Fn, such as the water temperature, oil temperature, refrigeration temperature of a refrigerated vehicle etc., can be recorded at specific times in accordance with the rules stored in the data acquisition apparatus MC. The signals recorded in this way can then be transmitted via the output

interface, either on request by the control center 15 or on request by any other receiver E, via the output interface SA and the radio transmitting/receiving unit 5 connected to it, to the control center 15 and/or to the receiver E. This allows effective fault diagnosis, for example in the event of a defect in the vehicle F1..Fn. Furthermore, it is possible likewise to record specific input signals I1..I4 in the data acquisition apparatus MC over a short time period, for example being started and stopped by trigger events, and hence to obtain highly up-to-date machine/vehicle states on the basis of a very up-to-date display, and to initiate appropriate maintenance and/or repair measures etc. Signals can also be recorded over a short time period, for example, in the form of a direct dialogue link between the control center 15 and the data acquisition apparatus MC, via an on-line link in the form of the air interface 9. The rules in the data acquisition apparatus MC can be constructed such that an alarm signal can also be produced automatically when specific defect events occur, for example when limit values are exceeded. Furthermore, the data acquisition apparatus MC can transmit location data to the control center, based on the location data supplied via the GPS data source Q4. Firstly, this provides theft monitoring and, secondly, it allows a vehicle fleet F1..Fn to be managed with a clear overview of the vehicles to be covered by the control center 15. Furthermore, a voice link is also possible, when required, between the driver of the vehicle F1 and the control center 15 via the radio link 9 between the control center 15 and the vehicle F1, without any separate radio transmitting/receiving apparatus being required for this purpose. Furthermore, for example in the event of a fault, a notebook etc., for example, can also be connected on site via the interface S2, thus allowing the recorded signals to be evaluated on site for fault tracing. The information transmitted from the data acquisition apparatus MC to the control center 15 can be displayed in an optimum manner by installing in the computer device 22 a software packet which is based, for example, on the Siemens WinCC control and monitoring system, or on operating systems such as Windows. This also optimizes administration, for example of the incoming alarm signals. Furthermore, specific information for the vehicles F1..Fn, for example traffic radio, data and/or order data etc., can be transmitted from the control center on a vehicle-specific or fleet-specific basis. The rules in the data acquisition apparatus MC for acquisition and transmission of input signal data 1a..4a to the control center are stored in the data acquisition apparatus MC such that the rules can be loaded remotely from the control center 15 in the data acquisition apparatus MC via the air interface 9.

[0024] Figure 2 [shows an overview of the outline structure] is a functional block diagram of a data acquisition apparatus, in which case this structure will also be explained in more detail with reference to the more detailed outline illustration in Figure 3.

[0025] Figure 2 [shows an outline illustration] is a functional block diagram relating to the data acquisition and data processing in [a] data acquisition apparatus MC. The data acquisition apparatus MC has input interfaces S1..S4, as has already been explained in principle with reference to Figure 1. The first interface S1 is, for example, in the form of a CAN interface (CAN = Controller Area Network). In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in Figure 3, the second interface S2 is in the form of a serial interface, for example for connection of a keyboard or keypad, while the third interface S3 is in the form of an on-board input/output interface, for example for connection of sensors, encoders etc. The fourth interface S4 is used for connection of the data from a GPS module (GPS = Global Positioning System). The input signals I1..I4 supplied via the interfaces S1..S4 are passed on via an address allocation unit AZ and a data converter EA to a signal processing apparatus 1. The signal processing apparatus 1 has an output interface SA, via which output signals 18 are passed on to a communication driver KT, for example a GSM driver. The signal processing apparatus 16 contains means A, L, D, M for recording and monitoring input signals I1..I4, which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined. In detail, the means L, A, D, M comprise a data analysis unit D, which is intended for recording selected input signals I1..I4 at times which can be predetermined, with the recording rules for short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals 1a..4a being defined in advance from the control center. The corresponding rules are stored in a data analysis rule interpreter DR. The rules which are stored in the memory DR can be loaded remotely via the output interface SA, via a link D1. The data signals d determined by means of the data analysis unit D are recorded by means of the recording apparatus DA and a data buffer DP. The data processing unit L is constructed in a similar way. The data processing unit L also contains a memory LR for storage of the rules for recording the input signals 1 to be processed by means of the data processing unit L. A preprocessing unit LV, a data recording unit LA and a data buffer LP are also provided. Further processing units in the signal processing apparatus 16 are the alarm unit A for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals 1a..4a in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined. The alarm unit A comprises a memory AR for storage of the alarm monitoring rules. The alarms are monitored by evaluation of the alarm signals a supplied to the alarm unit, which are passed on to an alarm monitoring unit AÜ and an alarm archive AA.

[0026] The method of operation of the mobile data acquisition apparatus illustrated in Figure 2 will be explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the respective function blocks. The address allocation unit AZ is formed from address allocation tables, which carry out the conversion process between source-specific addresses and the input map of the data converter EA. The address allocation tables in the address allocation unit AZ are set up on the basis of the source and on the basis of the supplied input signals I1..I4, and are thus also different. However, the definition of the format (bit, byte, word...), address in the respective input/output map of the data converter EA, bit offset for bit types and, if necessary, the length, are common to them. In order to save addressing space, the data converter EA is separated into data format areas in which the data received via the different sources is entered as an input map. The data converter EA has the tasks of removing distortion between the asynchronous delivery of the data by the sources, and evaluation by means of the downstream signal processing apparatus 1. A further task is for the data converter EA to provide the data using a standard interface, irrespective of the source, and with a standard data format. The central element for long-term data acquisition and data monitoring is formed by the data analysis unit D, which is also referred to as the data analyzer in the following text. The data analysis unit D operates in a similar way to an oscilloscope, that is to say individual selected signals are recorded at defined times. The recording process can in each case be started or stopped by means of the recording rules DR. In contrast to the data processing unit L, the data analysis unit D is used for short-term monitoring of events as they occur. The corresponding rules DR for this short-term monitoring are thus chosen such that the recording of the data signals by means of the recording unit DA takes place only in a "Generator of the supply voltage source in the vehicle in operation" operating mode, or only in an "ignition ON" operating mode. This ensures that the battery voltage of the vehicle in which the data acquisition apparatus MC is arranged is not loaded unnecessarily. It can be seen from the data link D1 that the rules in the data analysis unit D are transferred from a control center to the data acquisition apparatus MC for the running time. By way of example, Figure 5 shows an example of [a] an input screen or mask for setting the recording rules for the data analysis unit D.

[0027] The functionality of the data processing unit L corresponds essentially to the functionality of the data analysis unit D. In contrast to the data analysis unit D, the data processing unit L is used for recording data over a relatively long time period in accordance with the predetermined rules LR. Such rules may be, for example: averaging, maximum-value formation, minimum-value formation. The rules LR can be stored by a control center in an appropriate

parameter/configuration area. There are also two rule areas in the case of the data processing unit L, namely one rule area for the normal operating mode, and one for what is referred to as the power-safe operating mode. The power-safe operating mode describes the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode, which generally corresponds to the engine/motor OFF operating mode. The data preprocessing unit LV is used for preprocessing (integration, minimum/maximum-value formation) of the events sampled in the appropriate recording time frame.

[0028] The alarm signaling system A essentially has two parts: the alarm archive AA and the alarm monitoring AÜ. The alarm signaling system A monitors signals from the input map of the data converter EA and produces alarm messages. The alarm monitoring AÜ checks the input map, controlled with respect to time and in accordance with the alarm monitoring rules AR, for events that need to be reported. If an alarm situation is identified in this case, then an appropriate alarm message is entered in the alarm archive AA. The alarm monitoring rules AR in this case define when an alarm must be identified as incoming or outgoing. An alarm message may, for example, be passed on via the GSM driver and a radio transmitting unit coupled to it as an SMS message (SMS = Short Message Service) to the control center or to a predetermined receiver (see Figure 1). The alarm signaling system is also used to monitor the acknowledgement of the alarms that occur.

[0029] A further element of the signal processing apparatus 16 is the data monitoring unit M, which allows on-line monitoring of values via a control center.

[0030] The output interface SA is in the form of a data request interface, and forms a neutral interface between the functionalities of the data acquisition apparatus MC and the communication driver for the operating station, for example for the corresponding control and monitoring system in a control center. The communication driver AT manages the downstream communication medium, for example a control and monitoring system WinCC, and converts the address messages, which are specific to the respective control and monitoring system, to the output interface SA.

[0031] Figure 4 [shows] provides an overview of an example of configuration data for a data acquisition apparatus. The configuration database DB contains the configuration data required for the overall system. This database is used to generate the databases DB1, DB2,... required for the individual components. The first database DB1 contains the configuration data required

for the data acquisition unit. The databases Q1..Qn in the data sources control the behavior of the behavior of the data sources. The alarm system A defines the rules for alarm monitoring. The databases LR1, LR2 define the recording rules for the data processing unit L (see Figure 3). Furthermore, a can be provided for the database, which is not illustrated in Figure 4, for a classification unit K, defining the classification rules for a classification unit K. The task of the classification unit K is to assess a signal over a relatively long time period. The signal status is allocated to configurable classes. For example, one signal may be subdivided into 10 classes. If, for example, the signal value range is from 0 to 999 and 10 classes of equal size are configured, each class contains a value range of 100. The first class represents the range from 0 to 99, the second the range from 100 to 199, etc. The result is then: signal for 140 s in class 1, for 20 s in class 2 etc. The second database DB2, which is managed in the control center, relates to the alarm archive AA and symbol management used for the symbol management required in conjunction with the data analysis unit D, the data processing unit L, the classification unit K and the data monitoring unit M.

[0032] The configuration database DB can be produced in a simple manner, for example in the form of EXCEL tables, or using a graphical configuration tool. At least certain parts of the configuration database DB may contain data that can be loaded retrospectively from the control center and can thus be matched to new monitoring models etc.

[0033] Figure 5 shows an example of an input mask for producing rules for a data analysis unit. The input mask M contains a first input field EF1 for presetting the respective input signals to be recorded, and a second input field EF2 for presetting the respective recording rules. The respective signals to be recorded (oil pressure, engine speed, water temperature) are defined in the first input field EF1, together with the time frame for the recording of the signals. The second input field EF2 is used to preset the respective recording rules, for example the engine speed must be recorded when the value is greater than 50.

[0034] In summary, the invention thus relates to an apparatus MC and a method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition having at least one input interface S1..S4 for supplying input signals I1..I4, in particular data relating to a vehicle F1..Fn, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus 16, which can be coupled to the input interface S1..S4, for signal processing of the data supplied via the input interface S1..S4, and having an output interface SA for supplying output data 17 from the signal processing apparatus 16 to a transmission apparatus 5 for transmitting the output data 17 to a control center 15. Automated and

systematic data acquisition for process data acquisition, alarm signaling etc. can thus be achieved in a simple manner by the signal processing apparatus 16 having means A, L, D for recording and assessment of input data I1..I4, which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined.

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Docket No. 1454.1102/RAG

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Knut ADAMS et al.

Serial No. (Unassigned) Group Art Unit: To be assigned

Confirmation No.

Filed: (concurrently) Examiner: To be assigned

For: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MOBILE DATA COLLECTION (as amended)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Before examination of the above-identified application, please amend the application as follows:

IN THE TITLE

Please delete "ESPECIALLY" and "THE".

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please REPLACE the pending specification with the Substitute Specification attached hereto.

IN THE ABSTRACT

Please REPLACE the originally filed Abstract with the enclosed Substitute Abstract.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please CANCEL claims 1-15 without prejudice or disclaimer of any of the subject matter claimed therein and ADD new claims in accordance with the following:

16. (New) An apparatus for data acquisition for a control center, comprising:

at least one input interface to supply input signals;

a transmitting/receiving unit;

a signal processing unit, coupled to said at least one input interface, to perform signal processing of the input signals to derive output data in accordance with a first set of predetermined rules, said signal processing unit including a data analysis unit to record selected input signals at predetermined times in accordance with recording rules defined in advance by the control center for short-term monitoring of information derived from the input signals; and

an output interface, coupled to said signal processing unit, to supply the output data from said signal processing unit to said transmitting/receiving unit for at least one of automatic transmission and transmission initiated on request.

17. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, further comprising at least one writeable memory to store at least one of an operating system for the apparatus and the recording rules remotely loaded via said transmitting/receiving unit.

18. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, further comprising a data converter, coupled between said at least one input interface and said signal processing unit, to remove distortion from the input signals and to provide a standard data format for the input signals.

19. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 18, further comprising an address allocation unit, coupled between said at least one input interface and said data converter to convert source-specific addresses of the input signals to an address format of said data converter.

20. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, wherein the apparatus is installed in a mobile vehicle operated by one of a motor and an engine and has a generator of a supply voltage, and

wherein the apparatus further comprises:

a power supply connection coupled to the generator of the supply voltage in the vehicle, said transmitting/receiving unit and said signal processing unit; and

a detection unit, coupled to said power supply connection and to said data analysis unit, to detect at least whether the generator of the supply voltage source is in operation, and to interrupt said data analysis unit when the generator of the supply voltage source is not in operation.

21. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 20,

further comprising a memory, coupled to the signal processing unit, to store a second set of predetermined rules, and

wherein said signal processing unit further includes a data processing unit to record information data derived from the input signals in accordance with the second set of predetermined rules.

22. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 21, wherein said memory has a first memory area containing a first subset of the predetermined rules for when the generator of the supply voltage source is in operation, and a second memory area containing a second subset of the predetermined rules for when the generator of the supply voltage source is not in operation.

23. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 21,

further comprising a memory to store predetermined alarm rules, and

wherein said signal processing unit further includes an alarm unit, coupled to said memory and to the data processing unit, to monitor the information data derived from the input signals in accordance with the predetermined alarm rules.

24. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 23, further comprising an alarm archive to store information on alarms that have occurred.

25. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 21, wherein the signal processing unit further includes a monitoring unit, coupled to said at least one input interface, to perform direct monitoring of at least one of the input signals and the information data.

26. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, wherein the control center has a control and monitoring system which is also intended for direct control of operating states of a vehicle which is coupled to the apparatus, via control signals.

27. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, further comprising a GPS interface to connect the apparatus to a GPS receiver.

28. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, wherein the input signals are operating data relating to one of a vehicle and a machine.

29. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 28, wherein the apparatus is integrated in one of a car radio receiver and a car radio receiver/mobile telephone appliance.

30. (NEW) The apparatus as claimed in claim 16, wherein said transmitting/receiving unit transmits the output data to at least one of the control center and a predetermined receiver.

31. (NEW) A method for data acquisition of input signals for a control center, in particular of operating data relating to one of a vehicle and a machine, supplied via at least one input interface, said method comprising:

storing recording rules preset by the control center for short-term monitoring of information derived from the input signals;

recording selected input signals at predetermined times in accordance with the recording rules;

processing the input signals to derive output data in accordance with predetermined rules; and

transmitting, at least one of automatically and on request, the output data to at least one of the control center and a predetermined addressee.

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to improve the form of the English translation as filed. It is respectfully requested that this Preliminary Amendment be entered in the above-referenced application.

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1-15 have been canceled and claims 16-31 have been added. Thus, claims 16-31 are pending and are under consideration.

A substitute specification is also being filed herewith. The substitute specification is accompanied by a marked-up copy of the original specification.

If there are any questions regarding these matters, such questions can be addressed by telephone to the undersigned. Otherwise, an early action on the merits is respectfully solicited.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this Preliminary Amendment, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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Description

Apparatus and method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition

The invention relates to an apparatus for, in particular mobile, data acquisition having at least one input interface for supplying input signals, in particular operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface, for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface.

The invention also relates to a method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition of input signals which are supplied via at least one input interface, in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., in which the input interface is coupled to a signal processing apparatus for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface.

Such an apparatus is used, for example, in vehicles, for example passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, construction-industry machines, agricultural machines etc. In this case, systematic operating data acquisition and monitoring of the vehicles is frequently desirable.

Such an apparatus is disclosed in GB 2,194,119 A1. The data detection apparatus in this case contains input sensors, which record the status or specific safety or security conditions. Furthermore, a signal processing apparatus is provided, which produces a status report which includes the identity and the location of the data detection apparatus, as well as the respective operating data. The data detection apparatus is

connected to a selector and to a radio telephone, which transmits the status report to a remote station.

DERWENT - 2000-604276

The invention is based on the object of specifying an apparatus and a method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition, which allow automated and systematic data acquisition and the passing on of process data, alarm messages etc. in a simple manner.

This object is achieved by an apparatus for, in particular mobile, data acquisition having at least one input interface for supplying input signals, in particular operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus, which can be coupled to the input interface, for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces, and for recording data which can be predetermined in the input signals at times which can be predetermined, and having an output interface for supplying output data, which is derived from the input signals in the signal processing apparatus in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, from the signal processing apparatus to a signal conditioning apparatus for conditioning the output data to a transmitting/receiving unit, which can be coupled to the apparatus, for automatic transmission, and/or transmission initiated on request, of the output data to a control center and/or to a predetermined receiver.

This object is achieved by a method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition of input signals which are supplied via at least one input interface, in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle, a machine etc., in which the input interface is coupled to a signal processing apparatus for signal processing of the input signals which are supplied via the input interface, in which data which can be predetermined in the input signals are recorded by the signal processing apparatus at times which can be predetermined, and output data is derived from the input signals in the

signal processing apparatus in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, which output data is passed on automatically to a transmitting/receiving unit which can be coupled to the signal processing apparatus

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and/or on request to a control center and/or to a predetermined addressee.

The invention is based on the knowledge that use of a mobile data acquisition apparatus, in particular in the field of complex construction-industry machines, construction-industry vehicles and commercial vehicles etc., allows systematic data acquisition which leads, overall, to better availability of the respective vehicles etc. To achieve this, the data acquisition apparatus is supplied via the input interface with the respective input signals required for evaluation and diagnosis. This input data in the input signals is evaluated in the signal processing apparatus in the data acquisition apparatus, either during operation of the respective vehicle or else when the vehicle is stationary, in accordance with previously defined rules which are stored in the signal processing apparatus, and is passed on either automatically or on request, for example from a control center, via the transmitting/receiving unit to a specific addressee or to the control center. The control center, which is responsible, for example, for a specific fleet of vehicles, in this way has a comprehensive overview of the respective machine states and of the measured values from the vehicles so that, for example, it is possible to identify technical defects at an early stage, relating to the operational reliability or safety and availability of the respective vehicle. Furthermore, this also allows the respective servicing intervals to be optimized on a vehicle-specific basis. The rules required for evaluation of the respective input data are stored in the signal processing apparatus and can in each case be individually matched to the respective vehicle etc. and to the respective specific operating conditions.

One simple and cost-effective option for configuration of the data acquisition apparatus can be achieved by the apparatus having at least one

memory which can be written to, for storage of an operating system for the apparatus and/or of the rules which can be predetermined, in which case the memory data intended for that memory can be loaded remotely via the transmitting/receiving unit.

Effective data processing by the signal processing apparatus can be achieved independently of the respective data format of the input signals by the apparatus having a data converter, which is arranged between the input interface and the signal processing apparatus and is used to remove distortion from the supplied input signals and to provide a standard data format for the input signals which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces.

The input data can be additionally conditioned with regard to the specific addresses by the apparatus having an address allocation unit, which is provided between the data converter and the input interface or interfaces, and is intended for conversion of the source-specific addresses in the input signals to the address format of the data converter.

Data recording and analysis can be made possible, in a similar way to an oscilloscope, by the signal processing apparatus having a data analysis unit, which is intended for recording of selected input signals at times which can be predetermined, with the recording rules being defined in advance by the control center from the short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals. An energy-saving mode for the apparatus, which is of major importance during mobile use, can be achieved by the apparatus being installed in a mobile vehicle that is powered by a motor or engine, and has a connecting apparatus for connection to the supply voltage in the vehicle, by

the apparatus having means for detection of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" first operating mode and of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" second operating

mode, with the work of the data analysis unit being interrupted in the second operating mode. Alarm monitoring and long-term data acquisition can continue to run in this case.

User-friendly monitoring and objective diagnosis based on the input signals which can be processed by the mobile data acquisition apparatus can be carried out, in particular for long-term evaluation purposes, by the signal processing apparatus having a data processing unit for recording information data which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, and by the apparatus having a first memory for storage of the rules for the data processing unit.

The power management of the data acquisition apparatus is further improved by the first memory having two memory areas, with a first memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" operating mode, and a second memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode.

An alarm function can be produced for the data acquisition apparatus by the signal processing apparatus having an alarm unit for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined, and by the apparatus having a second memory for storage of the rules for the alarm unit.

The respective alarms produced can be monitored, for example for statistical evaluation purposes, by the apparatus having an alarm archive for entering alarms that have occurred.

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The input signals which are gathered in the data acquisition apparatus and can also be checked via an on-line link,

together with the information which can be derived from these signals, is monitored by the signal processing apparatus having a monitoring unit for direct monitoring of input signals and/or of information data which can be derived from the input signals.

An additional action for control and monitoring purposes is provided by the monitoring unit, as the control and monitoring unit, also having control signals, which can be fed in via the input/output interface or interfaces for direct control of operating modes of a vehicle which is coupled to the apparatus.

The options for use of the data acquisition apparatus, as well as the conditioning of the input data, can be further enlarged or extended by the apparatus having the capability to be coupled to a GPS receiver.

One data acquisition implementation, which also involves multiple use of components, can be provided particularly advantageously and in a particularly cost-saving manner by the apparatus being integrated in, and hence coupled to, a car radio receiver and/or a car radio receiver/mobile telephone appliance combination.

The invention will be described and explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the exemplary embodiments which are illustrated in the figures, in which:

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an overall system for mobile data acquisition,

Figure 2 shows an illustration of the outline structure of the data acquisition apparatus,

Figure 3 shows an outline illustration of an exemplary embodiment of a data acquisition apparatus,

Figure 4 shows an overview of an example of configuration data for a data acquisition apparatus, and

Figure 5 shows an example of a mask for setting rules in a data analysis unit.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an overall system for mobile data acquisition. The data acquisition system comprises vehicles F1..Fn in a vehicle fleet. The vehicles F1..Fn are each equipped with a data acquisition apparatus MC, with the data acquisition apparatus MC and the interaction with further components in the respective vehicle F1..Fn being illustrated only with respect to the vehicle F1 in each case. The data acquisition apparatus MC has input interfaces S1..S4, via which respective input signals I1..I4 are supplied from data sources Q1..Q4. The first interface S1 is intended, for example, for processing input signals from a communication bus, such as the CAN bus (CAN = **C**ontroller **A**rea **N**etwork) used in vehicles. Operating data for the engine temperature, water temperature, oil pressure, oil temperature, battery voltage etc. are transmitted, for example, via such a data bus. The second interface S2 is, for example, in the form of a serial interface, for example for connection of a keyboard or keypad etc., while the third interface S3, for example in the form of an "on-board I/O" interface, is intended, for example, for the connection of sensors, encoders etc. The fourth interface S4 is used for optional connection of a GPS module (GPS = **G**lobal **P**ositioning **S**ystem). The data acquisition apparatus MC has an output interface SA, which is coupled to a

transmitting/receiving unit 5, for example a GSM module (GSM = **G**lobal **S**ystem for **M**obile Communication). The GSM module 5 is connected to a transmitting/receiving antenna 6. The

vehicle F1 can set up a bidirectional data link via a radio interface 9 between the antenna 6 of the data acquisition apparatus MC and an antenna 11 of a base station 10a..10n. The base stations 10a..10n in a GSM mobile radio network N are connected to a network operator 13 for the mobile radio network N. There is a link 14 from the operator 13 of the mobile radio network N to a control center 15. A further data link is possible, alternatively or in addition, as a mobile data link 16 via a further base station 17 between a receiver E and the operator 13, as a mobile data link 12. A computer 20 having a data processing apparatus 22, a monitor 21 and a keyboard or keypad 23 is used, for example, as the man-machine interface for communication between the control center 15 and the data acquisition apparatus MC.

Figure 1 shows how the data acquisition apparatus MC is embedded within a system for monitoring and diagnosis of vehicles F1..Fn. Instead of the vehicles F1..Fn illustrated in Figure 1, other, both mobile and stationary, vehicles and machines, such as construction-industry vehicles, cranes, containers, tracked vehicles etc., can also be included within such a system. As will be explained in even more detail below with reference to Figure 3, the data acquisition apparatus MC records specific input signals I1..I4 over a relatively long time period. Thus, for example, signals which relate to the operational safety or reliability of the vehicle F1..Fn, such as the water temperature, oil temperature, refrigeration temperature of a refrigerated vehicle etc., can be recorded at specific times in accordance with the rules stored in the data acquisition apparatus MC. The signals recorded in this way can then be transmitted via the output interface, either on request by the control center 15 or on request by any other receiver E, via the output

interface SA and the radio transmitting/receiving unit 5 connected to it, to the control center 15 and/or to the receiver E. This allows effective fault diagnosis, for example in the event of a defect in the vehicle F1..Fn. Furthermore, it is possible

likewise to record specific input signals I1..I4 in the data acquisition apparatus MC over a short time period, for example being started and stopped by trigger events, and hence to obtain highly up-to-date machine/vehicle states on the basis of a very up-to-date display, and to initiate appropriate maintenance and/or repair measures etc. Signals can also be recorded over a short time period, for example, in the form of a direct dialogue link between the control center 15 and the data acquisition apparatus MC, via an on-line link in the form of the air interface 9. The rules in the data acquisition apparatus MC can be constructed such that an alarm signal can also be produced automatically when specific defect events occur, for example when limit values are exceeded. Furthermore, the data acquisition apparatus MC can transmit location data to the control center, based on the location data supplied via the GPS data source Q4. Firstly, this provides theft monitoring and, secondly, it allows a vehicle fleet F1..Fn to be managed with a clear overview of the vehicles to be covered by the control center 15. Furthermore, a voice link is also possible, when required, between the driver of the vehicle F1 and the control center 15 via the radio link 9 between the control center 15 and the vehicle F1, without any separate radio transmitting/receiving apparatus being required for this purpose. Furthermore, for example in the event of a fault, a notebook etc., for example, can also be connected on site via the interface S2, thus allowing the recorded signals to be evaluated on site for fault tracing. The information transmitted from the data acquisition apparatus MC to the control center 15 can be displayed in an optimum manner by installing in the computer device 22 a software packet which is based, for example, on the Siemens WinCC control and monitoring system, or on operating systems such as Windows. This also optimizes

administration, for example of the incoming alarm signals. Furthermore, specific information for the vehicles

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F1..Fn, for example traffic radio, data and/or order data etc., can be transmitted from the control center on a vehicle-specific or fleet-specific basis. The rules in the data acquisition apparatus MC for acquisition and transmission of input signal data Ia..4a to the control center are stored in the data acquisition apparatus MC such that the rules can be loaded remotely from the control center 15 in the data acquisition apparatus MC via the air interface 9.

Figure 2 shows an overview of the outline structure of a data acquisition apparatus, in which case this structure will also be explained in more detail with reference to the more detailed outline illustration in Figure 3.

Figure 2 shows an outline illustration relating to the data acquisition and data processing in a data acquisition apparatus MC. The data acquisition apparatus MC has input interfaces S1..S4, as has already been explained in principle with reference to Figure 1. The first interface S1 is, for example, in the form of a CAN interface (CAN = **C**ontroller **A**rea **N**etwork). In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in Figure 3, the second interface S2 is in the form of a serial interface, for example for connection of a keyboard or keypad, while the third interface S3 is in the form of an on-board input/output interface, for example for connection of sensors, encoders etc. The fourth interface S4 is used for connection of the data from a GPS module (GPS = **G**lobal **P**ositioning **S**ystem). The input signals I1..I4 supplied via the interfaces S1..S4 are passed on via an address allocation unit AZ and a data converter EA to a signal processing apparatus 1. The signal processing apparatus 1 has an output interface SA, via which output signals 18 are passed on to a communication driver KT, for example a

GSM driver. The signal processing apparatus 16 contains means A, L, D, M for recording and

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monitoring input signals I1..I4, which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined. In detail, the means L, A, D, M comprise a data analysis unit D, which is intended for recording selected input signals I1..I4 at times which can be predetermined, with the recording rules for short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals 1a..4a being defined in advance from the control center. The corresponding rules are stored in a data analysis rule interpreter DR. The rules which are stored in the memory DR can be loaded remotely via the output interface SA, via a link D1. The data signals d determined by means of the data analysis unit D are recorded by means of the recording apparatus DA and a data buffer DP. The data processing unit L is constructed in a similar way. The data processing unit L also contains a memory LR for storage of the rules for recording the input signals 1 to be processed by means of the data processing unit L. A preprocessing unit LV, a data recording unit LA and a data buffer LP are also provided. Further processing units in the signal processing apparatus 16 are the alarm unit A for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals 1a..4a in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined. The alarm unit A comprises a memory AR for storage of the alarm monitoring rules. The alarms are monitored by evaluation of the alarm signals a supplied to the alarm unit, which are passed on to an alarm monitoring unit AÜ and an alarm archive AA.

The method of operation of the mobile data acquisition apparatus illustrated in Figure 2 will be explained in more detail in the following text with reference to the respective function blocks. The address allocation unit AZ is formed from address allocation tables, which carry out the conversion process between source-

specific addresses and the input map of the data converter EA. The address allocation tables in the address allocation unit AZ are set up

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on the basis of the source and on the basis of the supplied input signals I1..I4, and are thus also different. However, the definition of the format (bit, byte, word...), address in the respective input/output map of the data converter EA, bit offset for bit types and, if necessary, the length, are common to them. In order to save addressing space, the data converter EA is separated into data format areas in which the data received via the different sources is entered as an input map. The data converter EA has the tasks of removing distortion between the asynchronous delivery of the data by the sources, and evaluation by means of the downstream signal processing apparatus 1. A further task is for the data converter EA to provide the data using a standard interface, irrespective of the source, and with a standard data format. The central element for long-term data acquisition and data monitoring is formed by the data analysis unit D, which is also referred to as the data analyzer in the following text. The data analysis unit D operates in a similar way to an oscilloscope, that is to say individual selected signals are recorded at defined times. The recording process can in each case be started or stopped by means of the recording rules DR. In contrast to the data processing unit L, the data analysis unit D is used for short-term monitoring of events as they occur. The corresponding rules DR for this short-term monitoring are thus chosen such that the recording of the data signals by means of the recording unit DA takes place only in a "Generator of the supply voltage source in the vehicle in operation" operating mode, or only in an "ignition ON" operating mode. This ensures that the battery voltage of the vehicle in which the data acquisition apparatus MC is arranged is not loaded unnecessarily. It can be seen from the data link D1 that the rules in the data analysis unit D are transferred from a control center to the data acquisition apparatus MC for the running time. By way of example,

Figure 5 shows an example of a mask for setting the recording rules for the data analysis unit D.

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The functionality of the data processing unit L corresponds essentially to the functionality of the data analysis unit D. In contrast to the data analysis unit D, the data processing unit L is used for recording data over a relatively long time period in accordance with the predetermined rules LR. Such rules may be, for example: averaging, maximum-value formation, minimum-value formation. The rules LR can be stored by a control center in an appropriate parameter/configuration area. There are also two rule areas in the case of the data processing unit L, namely one rule area for the normal operating mode, and one for what is referred to as the power-safe operating mode. The power-safe operating mode describes the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode, which generally corresponds to the engine/motor OFF operating mode. The data preprocessing unit LV is used for preprocessing (integration, minimum/maximum-value formation) of the events sampled in the appropriate recording time frame.

The alarm signaling system A essentially has two parts: the alarm archive AA and the alarm monitoring AÜ. The alarm signaling system A monitors signals from the input map of the data converter EA and produces alarm messages. The alarm monitoring AÜ checks the input map, controlled with respect to time and in accordance with the alarm monitoring rules AR, for events that need to be reported. If an alarm situation is identified in this case, then an appropriate alarm message is entered in the alarm archive AA. The alarm monitoring rules AR in this case define when an alarm must be identified as incoming or outgoing. An alarm message may, for example, be passed on via the GSM driver and a radio transmitting unit coupled to it as an SMS message (SMS = **S**hort **M**essage **S**ervice) to the control center or to a predetermined receiver (see Figure 1). The alarm

signaling system is also used to monitor the acknowledgement of the alarms that occur.

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A further element of the signal processing apparatus 16 is the data monitoring unit M, which allows on-line monitoring of values via a control center.

The output interface SA is in the form of a data request interface, and forms a neutral interface between the functionalities of the data acquisition apparatus MC and the communication driver for the operating station, for example for the corresponding control and monitoring system in a control center. The communication driver AT manages the downstream communication medium, for example a control and monitoring system WinCC, and converts the address messages, which are specific to the respective control and monitoring system, to the output interface SA.

Figure 4 shows an overview of an example of configuration data for a data acquisition apparatus. The configuration database DB contains the configuration data required for the overall system. This database is used to generate the databases DB1, DB2,... required for the individual components. The first database DB1 contains the configuration data required for the data acquisition unit. The databases Q1..Qn in the data sources control the behavior of the behavior of the data sources. The alarm system A defines the rules for alarm monitoring. The databases LR1, LR2 define the recording rules for the data processing unit L (see Figure 3). Furthermore, a [lacuna] can be provided for the database, which is not illustrated in Figure 4, for a classification unit K, defining the classification rules for a classification unit K. The task of the classification unit K is to assess a signal over a relatively long time period. The signal status is allocated to configurable classes. For example, one signal may be subdivided into 10 classes. If, for example, the signal value range is from 0 to 999 and 10 classes of equal size are configured, each

class contains a value range of 100. The first class represents the

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range from 0 to 99, the second the range from 100 to 199, etc. The result is then: signal for 140 s in class 1, for 20 s in class 2 etc. The second database DB2, which is managed in the control center, relates to the alarm archive AA and symbol management [lacuna] used for the symbol management required in conjunction with the data analysis unit D, the data processing unit L, the classification unit K and the data monitoring unit M.

The configuration database DB can be produced in a simple manner, for example in the form of Excel tables, or using a graphical configuration tool. At least certain parts of the configuration database DB may contain data that can be loaded retrospectively from the control center and can thus be matched to new monitoring models etc.

Figure 5 shows an example of an input mask for producing rules for a data analysis unit. The input mask M contains a first input field EF1 for presetting the respective input signals to be recorded, and a second input field EF2 for presetting the respective recording rules. The respective signals to be recorded (oil pressure, engine speed, water temperature) are defined in the first input field EF1, together with the time frame for the recording of the signals. The second input field EF2 is used to preset the respective recording rules, for example the engine speed must be recorded when the value is greater than 50.

In summary, the invention thus relates to an apparatus MC and a method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition having at least one input interface S1..S4 for supplying input signals I1..I4, in particular data relating to a vehicle F1..Fn, a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus 16, which can be coupled to the input interface S1..S4, for signal processing of

the data supplied via the input interface S1..S4, and having an

output interface SA for supplying output data 17 from the signal processing apparatus 16 to a transmission apparatus 5 for transmitting the output data 17 to a control center 15. Automated and systematic data acquisition for process data acquisition, alarm signaling etc. can thus be achieved in a simple manner by the signal processing apparatus 16 having means A, L, D for recording and assessment of input data I1..I4, which can be predetermined, at times which can be predetermined.

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Patent Claims

1. An apparatus (MC) for, in particular mobile, data acquisition having at least one input interface (S1..S4) for supplying input signals (I1..I4), in particular operating data relating to a vehicle (F1..Fn), a machine etc., having a signal processing apparatus (1), which can be coupled to the input interface (S1..Sn), for signal processing of the input signals (I1..I4) which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces (S1..S4), and for recording data which can be predetermined in the input signals (I1..I4) at times which can be predetermined, and having an output interface (SA) for supplying output data (17), which is derived from the input signals (I1..I4) in the signal processing apparatus (1) in accordance with rules (LR, AR, DR) which can be predetermined, from the signal processing apparatus (1) to a transmitting/receiving unit (5) for automatic transmission, and/or transmission initiated on request, of the output data (18) to a control center (15) and/or to a predetermined receiver (E).

2. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the apparatus (MC) has at least one memory (AR, DR, LR) which can be written to, for storage of an operating system for the apparatus (MC) and/or the rules (LR, AR, DR) which can be predetermined, in which case this memory (AR, DR, LR) can be remotely loaded via the transmitting/receiving unit (5).

3. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the apparatus (MC) has a data converter (EA), which is arranged between the input interface (S1, S2, S3, S4) and the signal processing device (1) and which

is used for removing distortion from the supplied input signals (I1..I4) and for providing a standard data format for the input signals (I1..I4) which are supplied via the input interface or interfaces (S1..S4).

4. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized
in that the apparatus (MC) has an address allocation unit (AZ), which is provided between the data converter (EA) and the input interface or interfaces (S1..S4), and is intended for conversion of the source-specific addresses of the input signals (I1..I4) to the address format of the data converter (EA).

5. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized
in that the signal processing apparatus (16) has a data analysis unit (D), which is intended for recording selected input signals (I1..I4) at times which can be predetermined, in which case the recording rules are predetermined starting from the control center (15) for short-term monitoring of information which can be derived from the input signals.

6. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, characterized
in that the apparatus (MC) is installed in a mobile vehicle (F1..Fn) which is operated by a motor or engine (3), and has a connecting apparatus for connection to the supply voltage in the vehicle (F1..Fn), in that the apparatus (MC) has means for detection of at least one first "Generator of the supply voltage source (B) in operation" first operating mode and of at least one "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" second operating mode, with the work of the data analysis unit (D) being interrupted in the second operating mode.

7. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, characterized
in that the signal processing apparatus (16) has a data processing unit (L) for recording information data

which can be derived from the input signals in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, and in that the apparatus (MC) has a first memory (LR)

for storage of the rules for the data processing unit (L).

8. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, characterized
in that the first memory (LR) has two memory areas, with a first memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source in operation" operating mode, and a second memory area containing the rules for the "Generator of the supply voltage source not in operation" operating mode.

9. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, characterized
in that the signal processing apparatus (16) has an alarm unit (A) for monitoring information data which can be derived from the input signals (I1..I4) in accordance with alarm rules which can be predetermined, and in that the apparatus (MC) has a second memory (AR) for storage of the rules for the alarm unit (A).

10. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized
in that the apparatus (MC) has an alarm archive (AA) for entering alarms that have occurred.

11. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, characterized
in that the signal processing apparatus (1) [lacuna] a monitoring unit (DM) for direct monitoring of input signals (1a..4a) and/or of information data which can be derived from the input signals (I1..I4).

12. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 11, characterized
in that the control center has a control and monitoring system which is also intended for direct control of operating modes of a

vehicle (F1..Fn) which is coupled to the apparatus, via control signals (I1..I4).

13. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 12, characterized
in that the apparatus (MC) can be coupled to a GPS receiver.

14. The apparatus as claimed in one of claims 1 to 13, characterized
in that the apparatus (MC) is integrated in a car radio receiver and/or in a car radio receiver/mobile telephone appliance combination.

15. A method for, in particular mobile, data acquisition of input signals (I1..I4) which are supplied via at least one input interface (S1..Sn), in particular of operating data relating to a vehicle (F1..Fn), a machine etc., in which the input interface (S1..Sn) is coupled to a signal processing apparatus (1) for signal processing of the input signals (S1..S4) which are supplied via the input interface (S1..S4), in which data which can be predetermined in the input signals (S1..S4) are recorded by the signal processing apparatus (1) at times which can be predetermined, and output data (18) is derived from the input signals (S1..S4) in the signal processing apparatus (1) in accordance with rules which can be predetermined, which output data (18) is passed on automatically to a transmitting/receiving unit (5) and/or on request to a control center (15) and/or to a predetermined addressee (E).

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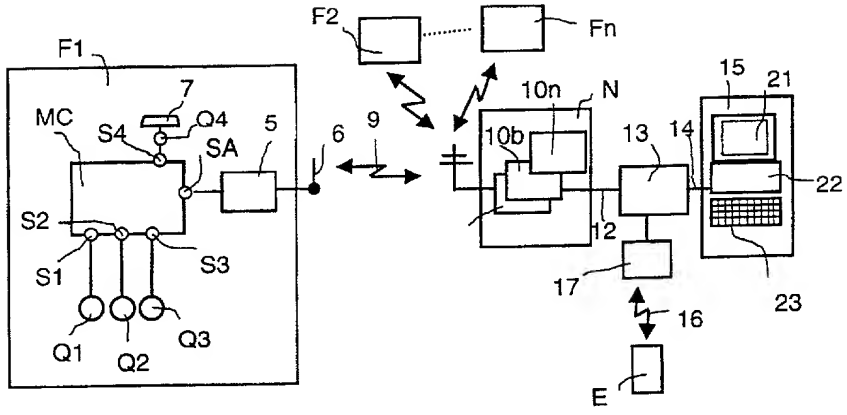

Fig. 1

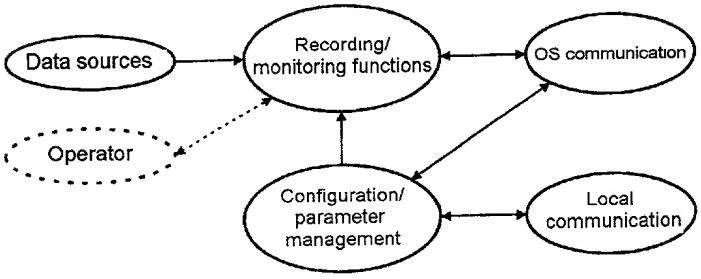

Fig. 2

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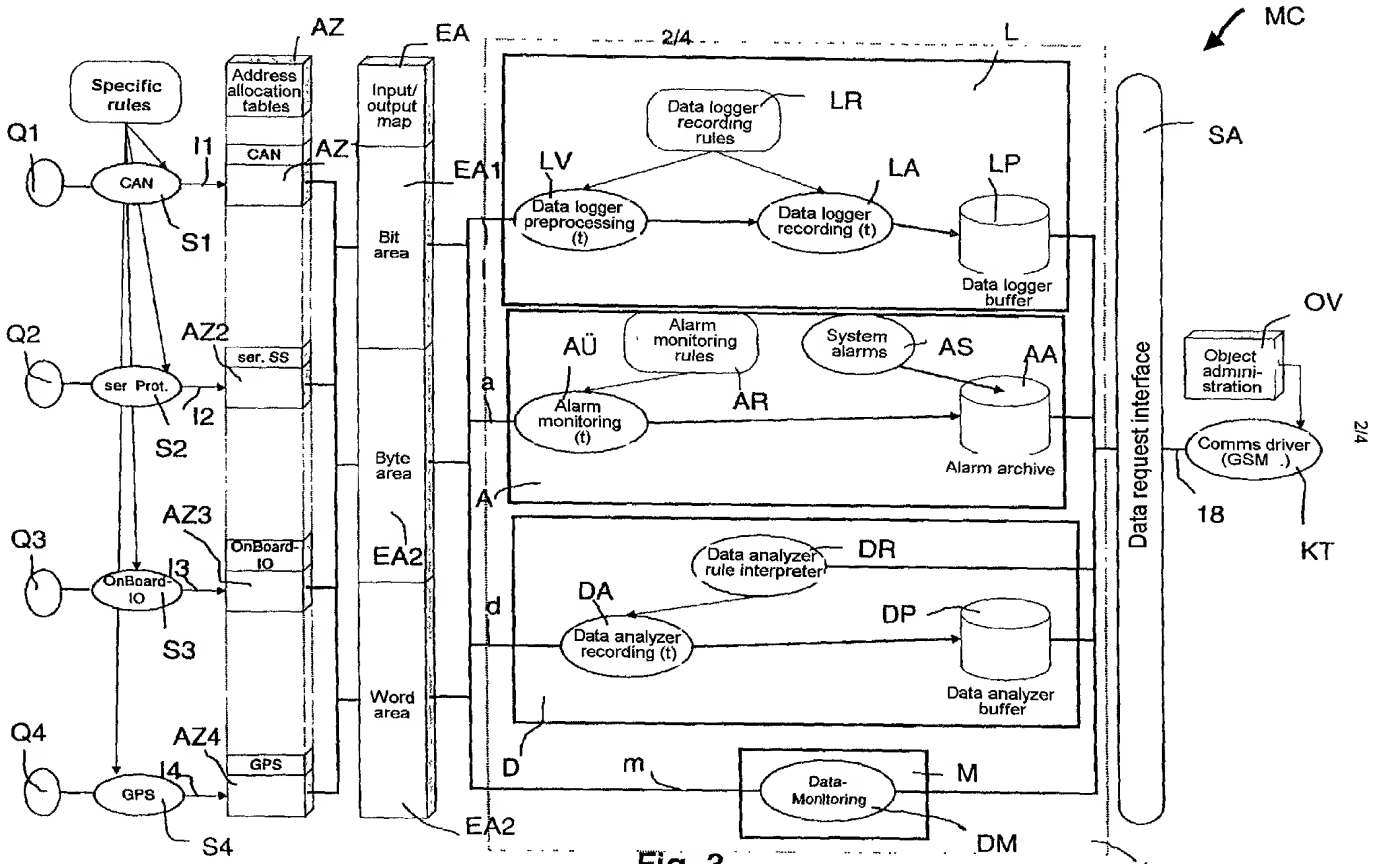

Fig. 3

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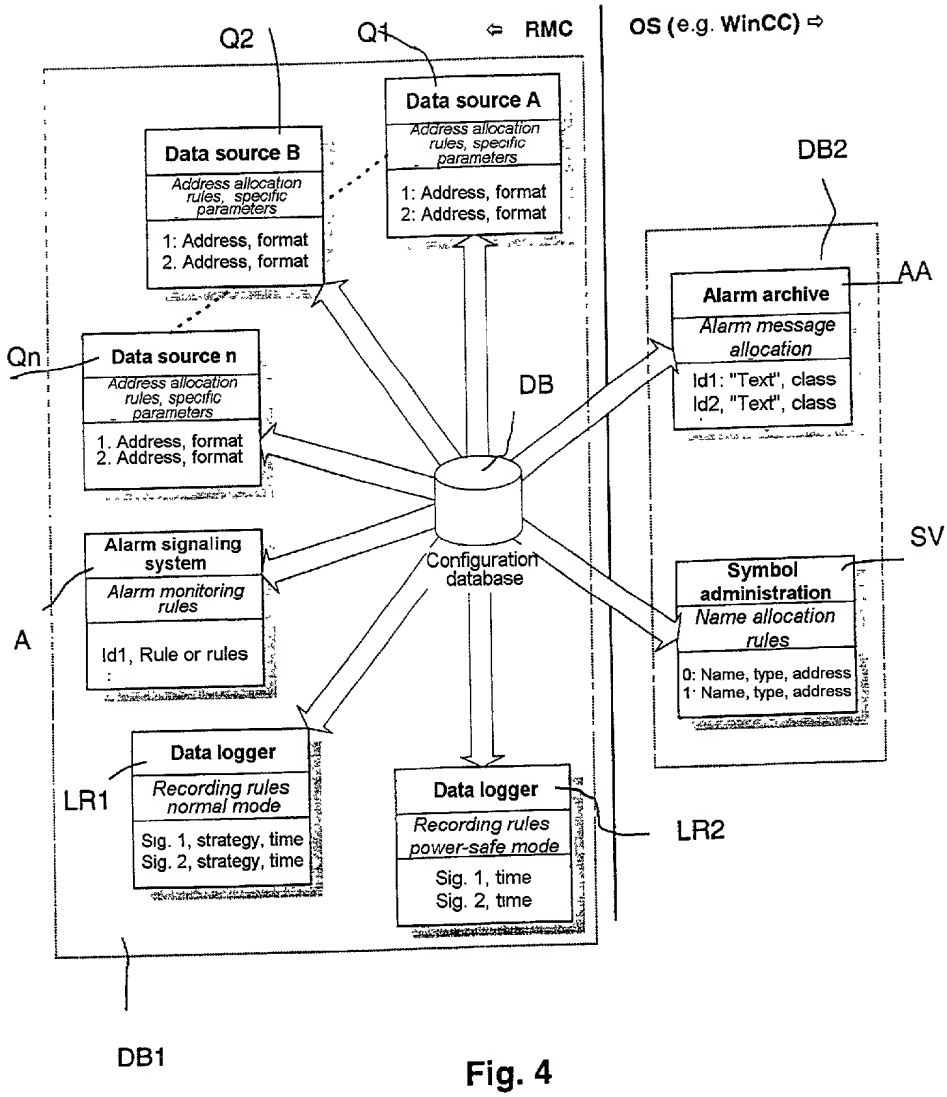
Q2
Q1
⇦ RMC
OS (e.g. WinCC) ⇨
Data source A
Address allocation rules, specific parameters
1: Address, format
2: Address, format
Data source B
Address allocation rules, specific parameters
1: Address, format
2. Address, format
DB2
AA
Alarm archive
Alarm message allocation
Id1: "Text", class
Id2, "Text", class
Qn
Data source n
Address allocation rules, specific parameters
1. Address, format
2. Address, format
DB
SV
Alarm signaling system
Alarm monitoring rules
Id1, Rule or rules
A
Configuration database
Symbol administration
Name allocation rules
0: Name, type, address
1: Name, type, address
Data logger
Recording rules normal mode
Sig. 1, strategy, time
Sig. 2, strategy, time
LR1
Data logger
Recording rules power-safe mode
Sig. 1, time
Sig. 2, time
LR2
DB1

Fig. 4

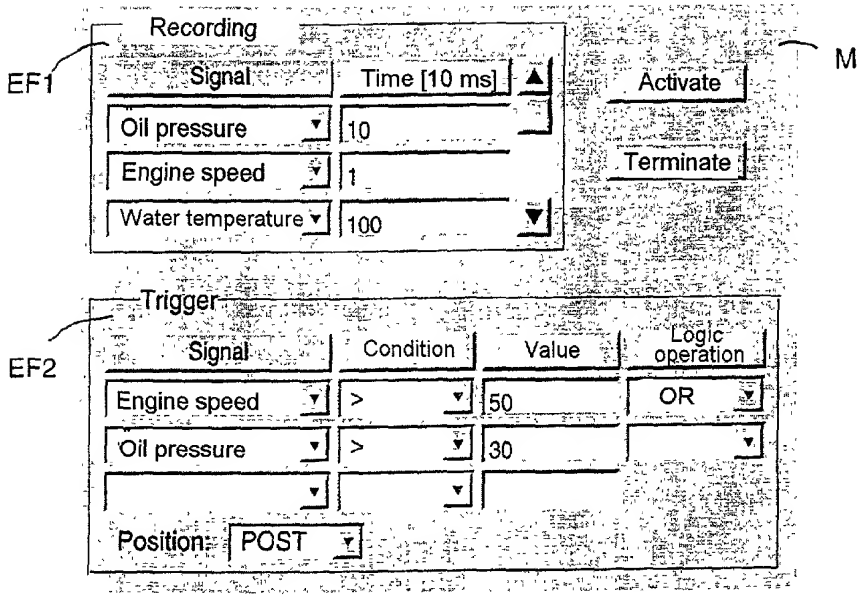

Fig. 5

PCT/SE00/00576

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application
Erklärung Für Patentanmeldungen Mit Vollmacht
German Language Declaration

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Als nachstehend benannter Erfinder erkläre ich hiermit an Eides Statt:	As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
dass mein Wohnsitz, meine Postanschrift, und meine Staatsangehörigkeit den im Nachstehenden nach meinem Namen aufgeführten Angaben entsprechen,	My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,
dass ich, nach bestem Wissen der ursprüngliche, erste und alleinige Erfinder (falls nachstehend nur ein Name angegeben ist) oder ein ursprünglicher, erster und Miterfinder (falls nachstehend mehrere Namen aufgeführt sind) des Gegenstandes bin, für den dieser Antrag gestellt wird und für den ein Patent beantragt wird für die Erfindung mit dem Titel:	I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled
Vorrichtung und Verfahren zur insbesondere mobilen Datenerfassung	Device and method especially for the mobile data collection
deren Beschreibung	the specification of which
(zutreffendes ankreuzen) ☐ hier beigefügt ist. ☒ am 20.03.2000 als PCT internationale Anmeldung PCT Anmeldungsnummer PCT/DE00/00863 eingereicht wurde und am _____ abgeändert wurde (falls tatsächlich abgeändert).	(check one) ☐ is attached hereto. ☒ was filed on 20.03.2000 as PCT international application PCT Application No. PCT/DE00/00863 and was amended on _____ (if applicable)
Ich bestätige hiermit, dass ich den Inhalt der obigen Patentanmeldung einschliesslich der Ansprüche durchgesehen und verstanden habe, die eventuell durch einen Zusatzantrag wie oben erwähnt abgeändert wurde.	I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims as amended by any amendment referred to above.
Ich erkenne meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung irgendwelcher Informationen, die für die Prüfung der vorliegenden Anmeldung in Einklang mit Absatz 37, Bundesgesetzbuch, Paragraph 1.56(a) von Wichtigkeit sind, an.	I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).
Ich beanspruche hiermit ausländische Prioritätsvorteile gemäss Abschnitt 35 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 119 aller unten angegebenen Auslandsanmeldungen für ein Patent oder eine Erfindersurkunde, und habe auch alle Auslandsanmeldungen für ein Patent oder eine Erfindersurkunde nachstehend gekennzeichnet, die ein Anmeldedatum haben, das vor dem Anmeldedatum der Anmeldung liegt, für die Priorität beansprucht wird.	I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

IDNR: 2590 / V: 99-1.00 / B:Val

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Prior foreign appplications Priorität beansprucht			Priority Claimed	
19915097.4	DE	01.04.1999	☒	☐
(Number) (Nummer)	(Country) (Land)	(Day Month Year Filed) (Tag Monat Jahr eingereicht)	Yes Ja	No Nein
			☐	☐
(Number) (Nummer)	(Country) (Land)	(Day Month Year Filed) (Tag Monat Jahr eingereicht)	Yes Ja	No Nein
			☐	☐
(Number) (Nummer)	(Country) (Land)	(Day Month Year Filed) (Tag Monat Jahr eingereicht)	Yes Ja	No Nein

Ich beanspruche hiermit gemäss Absatz 35 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 120, den Vorzug aller unten aufgeführten Anmeldungen und falls der Gegenstand aus jedem Anspruch dieser Anmeldung nicht in einer früheren amerikanischen Patentanmeldung laut dem ersten Paragraphen des Absatzes 35 der Zivilprozeßordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 122 offenbart ist, erkenne ich gemäss Absatz 37, Bundesgesetzbuch, Paragraph 1.56(a) meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung von Informationen an, die zwischen dem Anmeldedatum der früheren Anmeldung und dem nationalen oder PCT internationalen Anmeldedatum dieser Anmeldung bekannt geworden sind.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35. United States Code. §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §122, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occured between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

PCT/DE00/00863 (Application Serial No) (Anmeldeseriennummer)	20.03.2000 (Filing Date D, M, Y) (Anmeldedatum T, M, J)	_____ (Status) (patentiert, anhangig, aufgegeben)	pending (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
_____ (Application Serial No) (Anmeldeseriennummer)	(Filing Date D,M,Y) (Anmeldedatum T, M, J)	_____ (Status) (patentiert, anhangig, aufgeben)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

Ich erkläre hiermit, dass alle von mir in der vorliegenden Erklärung gemachten Angaben nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen der vollen Wahrheit entsprechen, und dass ich diese eidesstattliche Erklärung in Kenntnis dessen abgebe, dass wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben gemäss Paragraph 1001, Absatz 18 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika mit Geldstrafe belegt und/oder Gefängnis bestraft werden koennen, und dass derartig wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben die Gültigkeit der vorliegenden Patentanmeldung oder eines darauf erteilten Patentes gefährden können.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

German Language Declaration

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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. *(list name and registration number)*

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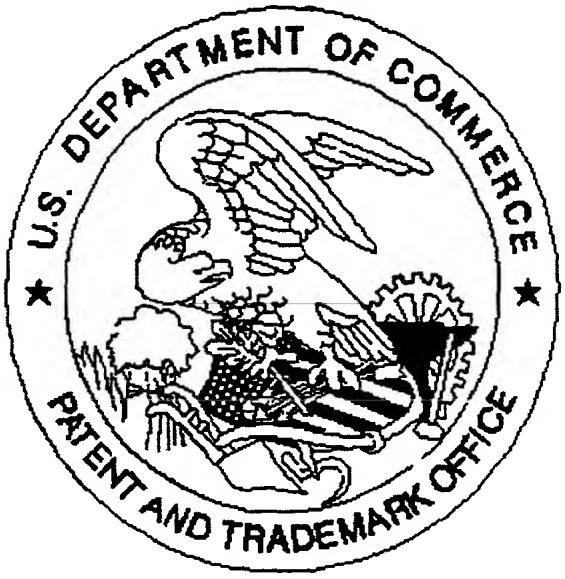

Application deficiencies found during scanning:

☐ Page(s)_____of_____ were not present for scanning. (Document title)

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Drawing figure 5 is very dark.

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